

## LAND MOLLUSKS FROM NUEVO LEON, MEXICO

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BULIMULUS (RABDOTUS) NOVOLEONIS, new species. Pl. 5, fig. 6.

Mexico, state of Nuevo Leon: Cerro Potosi (near Galeana), at about 10,000 ft. Collected by C. N. Mueller. Type 191020 ANSP.

The narrowly umbilicate oblong-conic shell is rather slender, the length nearly twice the diameter; thin. The dead shell is white. The embryonic shell of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  convex whorls is smooth at first then with regular sculpture of fine but weak axial riblets separated by somewhat wider intervals. The apex is obtuse, with deep sutural dimple. Later whorls are convex and have unevenly spaced riblets and wrinkles. The aperture and peristome are shaped about as in *B. dealbatus*.

Length 12 mm., diameter 6.4 mm., length aperture 5.4 mm.;  $5\frac{1}{3}$  whorls.

This appears to be a dwarf mountain form of the *B. dealbatus* group.

## ERECTIDENS, new genus

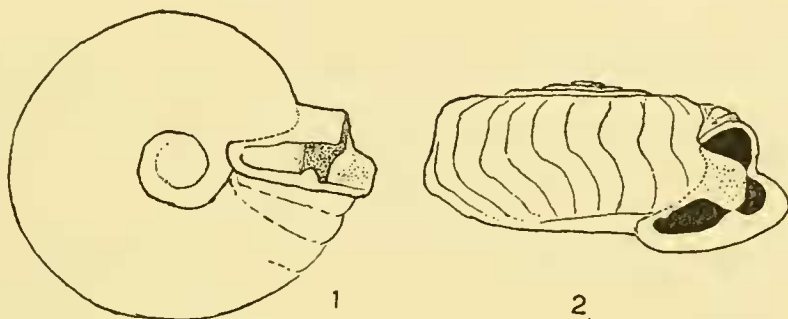
The shell is somewhat similar to *Polygyra*, but differs by its fewer whorls, small size and thin texture, and by the form of the parietal tooth, which is entirely transverse, being a thin, marginal erection of the parietal callus somewhat as in *Stenopylis*, without any such obliquely entering part as is seen in *Polygyra*.

Type *Erectidens trichalus*, n. sp.

That this peculiar little snail is directly related to *Polygyra* appears doubtful. In the only *Polygyra* approaching *Erectidens* in size, *P. pustula* (Fér.), the parietal tooth is not marginal, and has an entirely different structure. The Mexican shell apparently represents a new genus. As it was not collected alive, or seen in the field, its place in the system remains uncertain until living examples are secured.

*ERECTIDENS TRICHALUS*, n. sp. Figs. 1, 2.

Mexico, state of Nuevo Leon: Drift debris of the Rio Maurisco near its junction with the Rio Carrizo to form the Rio Ramos. Collected by the author, 1934. Type 164748 ANSP.



The very thin shell is discoidal with the spire only slightly convex, the periphery bluntly subangular, the base with an open umbilicus which is contained about 3.4 times in the diameter. There are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  rather convex whorls, the first one and two-thirds smooth, the rest having thin, widely spaced radial ribs, about 26 on the last whorl. The last whorl has a weakly concave zone in the middle of its height, above and below which it is convex. The base is somewhat convex. The aperture is trilobed; the peristome thin, continuous, the outer lip expanded, two lobed, with a short tooth within near its lower end. Basal margin is straightened, narrowly reflected, thickened within, with a tooth at about the outer third of its length. The parietal margin is thin, rising into a high squarish lamellar tooth opposite the contraction of the outer lip.

Height 1.65 mm., diameter 3.35 mm.

The single specimen was found in a small quantity of flood debris, taken home for examination as it was seen to contain shells, chiefly *Pupillidae*. The Rio Maurisco is a short stream on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre Oriental, about 25 kilom. south of Monterrey.

The widely spaced, slender riblets and the concavity around the peripheral curve of the last whorl are not seen in any other snail known from Mexico or the United States. No color remained in the dead specimen.